



COUNTY COUNCIL OF FIFE.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE COUNTY AND DISTRICTS

DURING

1923

BY

G. PRATT YULE,

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To the County Council and District Committees
of the County of Fife.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present in accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Board of Health in terms of Section 15 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the County of Fife for the year 1923.

The morbidity and mortality rates from infectious diseases and all causes having been low.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

G. PRATT YULE, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E.,
County Medical Officer.

May, 1924,

Public Health Department,
County Buildings,
Cupar-Fife.



COUNTY OF FIFE.

Report by County Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1923.

POPULATION.

THE population of the Landward Area of the County, estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1923, was 109,645, being a decrease of 413 from the corrected Census figure of 110,058 of 1921. The estimated District populations are as follows :—

Cupar District	...	...	...	15,148
Dunfermline District	...	...	...	35,187
Kirkcaldy District	...	...	...	44,383
St Andrews District	...	...	...	14,927

BIRTHS.

During 1923 there were registered within the County Landward area 2,516 births, of which 2,383 were legitimate and 133 illegitimate.

AREA	Births (Total)		Illegitimate Births	
	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Percent'ge of Total Births
Cupar District - - -	232	15.31	20	8.62
Dunfermline District - - -	780	22.16	42	5.38
Kirkcaldy District - - -	1242	27.98	62	4.99
St Andrews District - - -	262	17.55	9	3.43
County Landward - - -	2516	21.50	133	5.28

The following table shows the number of births registered in each of the four Districts and the County during the last fifteen years :—

Year	Cupar District	Dunf'line District	Kirk'ldy District	St And. District	Fife County	Rate per 1000
1909	317	1122	1438	303	3180	35.7
1910	320	1002	1399	311	3037	33.8
1911	310	913	1334	288	2845	27.0
1912	284	949	1451	295	2979	27.8
1913	281	961	1359	282	2883	27.9
1914	285	983	1479	256	3003	28.9
1915	253	877	1229	266	2625	24.9
1916	259	842	1098	221	2420	22.6
1917	248	776	1008	223	2245	20.7
1918	229	873	1086	213	2401	21.7
1919	238	854	1151	215	2458	21.0
1920	306	1049	1473	310	3138	23.5
1921	282	1032	1359	289	2962	26.9
1922	255	825	1177	263	2520	22.4
1923	232	780	1242	262	2516	21.5

Excluding the years 1916-19 inclusive the birth-rates of which were low, owing to the Great War, the number of births registered during 1923 is the lowest of the last fifteen years, being 694 events less than 1908, the record year in County Annals.

The birth-rate for the County (21.5 per 1,000) is lower than that of Scotland for 1923 (22.8 per 1,000).

GENERAL MORTALITY.

The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to Fife County during 1923 was 1,243 as compared with 1,417 in 1922 and 1,290 in 1921. The death-rate of the landward area of the County in 1923 was 11.33 per 1,000 of a population, estimated to the middle of the year, of 109,645.

The number of deaths and relative rates for each of the four Districts and the County landward are set forth below :—

AREA	Number	Rate per 1000
Cupar District - - - - -	206	13.59
Dunfermline District - - - - -	377	10.71
Kirkcaldy District - - - - -	481	10.83
St Andrews District - - - - -	179	11.99
Fife County - - - - -	1243	11.33

The appended table shows the age and sex distribution of the more common causes of death in the County during 1923.

The death-rate of Scotland during 1923 was 12.9, the lowest annual death-rate yet recorded.

CAUSES OF DEATH. FIFE COUNTY, 1923.

FIFE COUNTY, 1923.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table sets forth the more common causes of death among infants under one year of age.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR—FIFE COUNTY, 1923.

DISEASE	Cuper District	Dunfermline District	Kirkcaldy District	St Andrews District	Fife County	Per Cent.
Measles - - -	...	5	4	...	9	4.59
Whooping Cough - - -	...	...	6	...	6	3.06
Other Epidemic Diseases - - -	...	1	...	...	1	0.51
Tuberculous Meningitis - - -	1	1	...	...	2	1.03
Meningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuber.) - - -	...	1	...	2	3	1.53
Bronchitis - - -	1	3	5	2	11	5.61
Pneumonia (all forms) - - -	...	8	14	3	25	12.75
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	...	1	1	...	2	1.03
Diarrhoea and Enteritis - - -	1	4	9	...	14	7.14
Nephritis (Acute & Chronic) - - -	...	...	1	...	1	0.51
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations - - -	13	33	51	9	106	54.08
Other Defined Diseases - - -	1	7	6	1	15	7.65
Causes ill-defined or unknown - - - -	1	...	...	...	1	0.51
Total - - - -	18	64	97	17	196	100.00

The deaths of children under one year of age numbered 196 during 1923, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 77.90 per 1000 births registered during the year. There were 250 deaths of infants under one year recorded in 1922, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 99.20 per 1000 registered births.

The more important causes of infant deaths were :—Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations, which accounted for 106 or 54.08 per cent. of the total. This cause shows a decrease of 15 from last year's figure. Diseases of Respiratory System, chiefly

bronchitis and pneumonia, caused 38 deaths or 19.39 per cent. of the total infant mortality. Measles and whooping cough were responsible for 15 deaths or 7.65 per cent., whilst diarrhoea and enteritis caused 14 deaths or 7.14 per cent. of infant deaths. The infantile mortality-rate for 1923 (77.9 per 1,000 registered births) is the lowest yet recorded for the County area : the lowest infantile mortality-rates recorded prior to 1923 were :—1920, 80.62 : 1921, 81.70.

The following table sets forth the infant mortality rates for the four Districts and Fife County for the last fifteen years :—

Year	Cupar District	Dunfermline District	Kirkcaldy District	St Andrews District	Fife County
1909	59	99	116	56	99
1910	95	102	116	80	105
1911	77	104	108	48	97
1912	52	101	107	54	95
1913	60	81	98	89	87
1914	49	113	108	74	101
1915	71	111	128	105	114
1916	54	76	100	63	81
1917	60	99	102	63	94
1918	83	103	98	85	97
1919	67	90	91	65	86
1920	78	84	89	32	81
1921	74	88	85	48	82
1922	85	101	104	77	99
1923	77	80	77	64	78

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

These include enteric (or typhoid) fever, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years) and the number of deaths caused by them during 1923 is shown in the following table :—

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES, DEATHS AND RATES, 1923.

DISEASE	Cupar Dist.	Dun- ferm- line Dist.	Kirk- caldy Dist.	St An- drews Dist.	Fife County	
					Num- ber	Rate per 1000
Typhoid Fever	-	1	1	1	3	0.02
Measles	-	...	15	12	28	0.25
Scarlet Fever	-	...	2	...	2	0.01
Whooping Cough	-	...	6	18	24	0.21
Diphtheria	-	2	1	...	4	0.03
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)		1	4	10	16	0.14
Total	-	4	29	41	77	0.70
Rate per 1000	-	0.26	0.82	0.92	0.70	...

The deaths due to the principal epidemic diseases during 1923 were 77 in number. There were 107 in 1922: in 1921 and 1920 there were 57 and 82 respectively under this heading.

Three deaths were recorded from typhoid fever, one in each of Cupar, Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy Districts.

Measles and whooping cough accounted for 28 and 24 deaths respectively as compared with 20 and 54 in 1922: the slight increase in deaths from measles in 1923 is somewhat compensated by the decline in whooping cough mortality. As has been noted in former reports, practically all deaths from measles and whooping cough occur at ages below five years. In 1923, all deaths from these diseases were of children under five years and the great majority were of children under two years. It seems desirable to again stress the fact that the longer parents can postpone the chance of children catching the infection of measles or whooping cough, the less likely is the child to take the disease and the more likely, if the disease is taken, is the child to recover: if the disease can be

postponed until after the fifth year, the chance of a fatal result is small.

The above table illustrates annually that measles and whooping cough cause many more deaths than other diseases which parents commonly regard as more virulent and dangerous.

During 1923, there were 2 deaths from scarlet fever, 1 less than in 1922. The deaths from diphtheria numbered 4 and were 8 less than in 1922. Diarrhoea accounted for the deaths of 16 children under 2 years, two deaths less than in 1922.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number and age distribution of the deaths from tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, for the year 1923, are set forth in the following table :—

COUNTY AND DISTRICT DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1923.

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Area						All Ages	
	Under 5 Years	5-15	15-25	25-45	45 upwards	Number	Rate per 1000
Tuberculosis							
Cupar District	-	-	-	4	2	3	0.59
Dunfermline District	-	-	—	2	2	11	0.31
Kirkcaldy District	-	-	—	11	8	23	0.52
St Andrews District	-	-	—	1	1	3	0.20
Fife County	-	-	-	18	8	46	0.41
Per cent.	-	-	-	4.34	39.13	17.40	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis							
Cupar District	-	-	2	—	1	—	0.19
Dunfermline District	-	-	4	3	1	11	0.31
Kirkcaldy District	-	-	6	1	2	13	0.29
St Andrews District	-	-	1	1	—	3	0.20
Fife County	-	-	-	5	6	—	—
Per cent.	-	-	-	43.33	16.66	20.02	—
Other Tubercle Diseases							
Total Tuberculosis—							
Fife County	-	-	-	13	7	23	9
Per cent.	-	-	-	17.11	9.22	30.27	11.82

There were 76 deaths registered as caused by tuberculosis in 1923 as compared with 89 in 1922, 79 in 1921 and 90 in each of the two preceding years.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 46 deaths as compared with 50 in 1922; non-pulmonary tuberculosis for 30 deaths as compared with 39 in 1922.

The steady diminution in the number dying from tuberculosis noted in former Annual Reports still continues and may be emphasised thus:—

Tuberculosis Deaths.		1914-18 (inclusive).	1919-23 (inclusive).
Pulmonary ...	...	392	257
Non-Pulmonary ...	...	254	167
Total ...	...	646	414

Comparing the last two quinquennial periods, there has been a decrease of 135 deaths in pulmonary tuberculosis, 87 in non-pulmonary tuberculosis and of 222 deaths in both forms of tuberculosis.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The number of deaths and mortality rates per 1,000 of the estimated population from cancer for the four Districts and County in 1923 were:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1923.

District		Number	Rate per 1000
Cupar	- - - - -	20	1.32
Dunfermline	- - - - -	34	0.96
Kirkcaldy	- - - - -	47	1.05
St Andrews	- - - - -	12	0.87
Fife County	- - - - -	113	1.03

The deaths from cancer are 9 less than in 1922 but the average annual death-rate from malignant disease increases steadily.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

There were 73 deaths from violence, including suicide, an increase of 17 over last year's figure. Suicide accounted for 10 deaths in all, 9 males and 1 female, an increase of 9 over the figure for 1922 : in fact the number for this year is the highest on record.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE (INCLUDING SUICIDE), 1923.

District	Number	Rate per 1000
Cupar - - - - -	8	0.52
Dunfermline - - - - -	23	0.65
Kirkcaldy - - - - -	27	0.60
St Andrews - - - - -	15	1.00
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Fife County - - - - -	73	0.66

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There were 146 deaths from respiratory diseases during 1923, equivalent to a death-rate of 1.33 per 1000 of the population. There were 175 deaths from these causes in 1922 and 162 deaths in 1921.

Pneumonia has caused sixty-six deaths and bronchitis sixty-seven, together amounting to 91.09 per cent. of all deaths from respiratory causes.

The deaths from respiratory diseases amounted to 11.74 per cent. of the total County mortality for 1923.

Of the total deaths from respiratory diseases, 53 or 36.30 per cent. occurred at ages under five years, of these 38 or 71.69 per cent. were children under one year of age.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1923.

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AREA	Under 5 Years	All Ages						
		5-15	15-25	25-45	45 upwards	Number	Rate per 1000	
Pneumonia (all forms)	Cupar	-	-	-	3	4	0.26	
	Dunfermline	-	13	3	12	30	0.86	
	Kirkcaldy	-	18	—	6	25	0.56	
	St Andrews	-	4	—	1	7	0.46	
Fife County Percentage	35	—	3	6	22	66	0.60	
	53.04	—	4.54	9.09	33.33	100.00	—	
Bronchitis	Cupar	-	1	—	—	8	0.59	
	Dunfermline	-	4	—	1	13	0.51	
	Kirkcaldy	-	8	—	—	26	0.76	
	St Andrews	-	2	—	—	4	0.40	
Fife County Percentage	15	—	—	1	51	67	0.61	
	22.38	—	—	1.49	76.13	100.00	—	
Other Respira- tory Diseases	Fife County	-	3	—	—	9	1.3	
	Percentage	-	23.08	—	—	69.23	100.00	0.12
Total Respira- tory Diseases	Fife County	-	53	—	3	82	1.46	
	Percentage	-	36.30	—	2.06	5.47	100.00	1.33

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table set forth below gives the numbers of cases of certain infectious diseases notified and the numbers removed to isolation hospitals for the four County Districts and the County.

The District yielding the highest percentage of cases removed for hospital treatment was Kirkcaldy with 77.44 per cent. of cases notified. St Andrews District achieved second place, having 75.00 per cent. of cases removed. Dunfermline came third with 70.43 per cent. and Cupar District last with 60.00 per cent. The proportion of patients removed for hospital treatment during 1923 was lower than in 1922, the only district showing a higher figure being Kirkcaldy to the extent of 2.44 per cent.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1923.

DISEASE	Cupar District		Dunfermline District		Kirkcaldy District		St Andrews District		Fife County	
	Cases Notified	Cases remov'd to Hosp'l	Cases Notified	Cases remov'd to Hosp'l	Cases Notified	Cases remov'd to Hosp'l	Cases Notified	Cases remov'd to Hosp'l	Cases Notified	Cases remov'd to Hosp'l
Scarlet Fever	-	-	32	25	135	124	151	145	19	18
Diphtheria	-	-	15	13	64	58	42	38	4	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	3	2	2	1	7	6	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	8	-	55	2	21	3	5	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	17	5	45	27	73	36	8	5
Total	-	-	-	-	75	45	301	212	297	230
Percentage removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-	60.00	70.43	77.44	75.00	75.00	72.49
Average Incidence Rate per 1000 of Population	-	-	-	-	4.95	8.27	6.69	2.41	2.41	6.46

The incidence of the infectious diseases noted in the table was highest in Dunfermline District, being equivalent to a rate of 8.27 per 1000 of the estimated population, a similar position to that held in last year's returns, though the incidence-rate is higher : Cupar and Kirkcaldy Districts also show an increased incidence-rate in comparison with the rates pertaining in 1922. St Andrews District, on the other hand, shows a marked decrease with 2.41 per 1000 as against 5.38 per 1000 of the estimated population in 1922.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of the compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases notified during 1923 was 1,272, being 168 more than in 1922 and 136 less than in 1921.

On account of the prevalence and persistence of smallpox in England, chickenpox was made notifiable by Order of the Scottish Board of Health from the 23rd July to the 31st December 1923, the number of cases notified being 167 : excluding chickenpox, the cases of notifiable diseases coming to knowledge in 1923 were only one more in number than in 1922 and were 136 less than in 1921.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Cupar District	Dunfermline District	Kirkcaldy District	St Andrews District	Fife County
Scarlet Fever - - - -	32	135	151	19	337
Diphtheria - - - -	15	64	42	4	125
Typhoid Fever - - - -	3	2	7	—	12
Erysipelas - - - -	8	55	21	5	89
Puerperal Fever - - - -	1	6	2	—	9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever - - - -	—	—	3	—	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - -	17	45	73	8	143
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis - -	8	32	74	9	123
Ophthalmia Neonatorum - -	1	32	19	2	54
*Chickenpox - - - -	2	76	85	4	167
Acute Primary Pneumonia - -	7	59	124	14	204
Influenzal Pneumonia - -	2	1	3	—	6
Total - - - -	96	507	604	65	1272

* Notifiable by Order of Scottish Board of Health from 23rd July to 31st December, 1923.

The notifications of each disease for each District and the County are shown in the table ; the age-distribution of the patients will be found in the tables at the end of this Report.

It is fortunate that, although continuing its prevalence in England during the year, smallpox has not again appeared on this side of the Border. Vigilance is necessary however on the part of the medical practitioner as the prevailing type of the disease is mild and consequently the sufferer may not be so incapacitated as to prevent him from spreading the infection widely.

The Regulations providing for the notification of chickenpox were not extended beyond the close of the year. Probably in the Board's view, as in that of most medical officers, the cost of notification of chickenpox is not proportionate to the benefit gained as a means of bringing cases of possible smallpox to notice and the private medical practitioner is, I think, to be relied upon to intimate any case suspicious of smallpox.

Notifications of scarlet fever were 337, an increase of 15 on the total for 1922. Diphtheria, 125 cases, shows a diminution of 39 on the return for 1922 and of 208 on that of 1921.

Typhoid fever, 12 notifications, was eight in excess of the cases of 1922.

Pulmonary tuberculosis shows an increase of 31 notifications over the recorded figure for 1922 : 123 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, an increase of 20 on the number in 1922.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL.

The number of persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis, the number removed for sanatorium treatment and the number dying from tuberculosis during 1923 have been given in the preceding tables : the age distribution of the patients notified and deceased is set forth in the tables at the end of this Report.

The District of the County Tuberculosis Authority (County Council) is the landward area of the County and all the Burghs therein excluding Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy.

The administration of the County Tuberculosis Scheme continues on the lines described in previous Reports.

During 1923, the number of patients admitted to Glenlomond Sanatorium from the County Landward Area was 121 :—Cupar District 8 ; Dunfermline District 44 ; Kirkcaldy District 64 ; and St Andrews District 5. These numbers are inclusive of patients notified prior to 1923 who on examination have been sent to the Sanatorium, it may be for a second or third spell of treatment.

The number of patients sent for treatment at Glenlomond from the Burghs within the Scheme was 69 :—Buckhaven 19 ; Cowdenbeath 12 ; Lochgelly 11 ; St Andrews 5 ; Cupar 3 ; Dysart 3 ; Kinghorn 3 ; Inverkeithing 3 ; Burntisland 3 ; Leven 2 ; Newport 2 ; Tayport 2 ; and Ladybank 1.

In addition to the landward and burghal patients noted above, 14 ex-service men from the County Tuberculosis area were treated at Glenlomond at the cost of the War Pensions Authority.

Eight patients from Dunfermline Burgh, which is within the County but outwith the area of the County Tuberculosis Scheme, were granted treatment at Glenlomond as opportunity offered.

A limited number of children (16 cots) is treated at the Sanatorium for non-pulmonary tuberculosis of the so-called surgical type.

Under the arrangements for domiciliary treatment, additional nourishment was furnished to necessitous patients resident in the landward and burghal districts of the County at a cost of approximately £11 18s 6d per month, the average number of persons in receipt of additional food being twelve. The articles commonly supplied are milk, eggs, oatmeal, meat, butter, and cod-liver oil and malt.

The scheme whereby the cost of drugs necessarily and reasonably prescribed by medical practitioners in the treatment of tuberculosis is defrayed by the County Tuberculosis Authority has now been in force for two years. During the eleven months the scheme was in operation in 1922, the expenditure proved com-

paratively small, books of prescription forms being furnished to medical practitioners on application only and some months elapsing before a number applied for them.

During 1923, thirty practitioners prescribed for 262 patients at a cost of £190 11s 10½d. The average cost of the prescriptions per practitioner was £6 7s 0¾d and the average per patient was 14s 6½d.

Nine of every ten medical practitioners taking advantage of the drug scheme of the County Authority have shown themselves reasonable in their standard of prescribing : the tenth has proved a source of correspondence, his practice in this particular suggesting a lack of precedence and judicious discernment and a disregard for the general interest. The number of the prescriptions issued by such a practitioner is so far beyond the standard of his fellows and their nature such as to prompt the inference that prescribing is a routine habit intended as a placebo for the patient.

The following is a brief outline of the work of Dr McGillivray, Executive Tuberculosis Officer for the year 1923 :—

Report of Executive Tuberculosis Officer for 1923.

There has been little change in the routine work for the year 1923. An effort was made to visit and examine all fresh cases as soon as possible after notification to ensure early treatment. At the same time the following up of old cases has taken up a large part of my time. In this way the progress of the patient is noted and where the home conditions are unsatisfactory as regards cleanliness and ventilation, &c., or where there is overcrowding, instructions are given to try to prevent infection among contacts and improve the hygienic conditions of the home.

Contacts have been examined where possible but this is often difficult as frequently only those under school age are available for examination when the homes are visited by the Tuberculosis Officer. Where there is any indication of probable infection in other members of a family such as a cough or colds, a history of being easily tired or having no energy, &c., they are requested to

be present when next the patient is notified of a visit by the Tuberculosis Officer so that they can be examined. Of forty-two contacts thus examined, seven were undoubtedly positive, twenty-two showed no signs of disease and thirteen were doubtful and are still under observation.

As before, necessitous cases receiving domiciliary treatment received help in the form of extra nourishment—grants of milk and eggs or meat being given to tide them over difficult times. Drugs still continue to be supplied free of charge where necessary.

The importance of home visitation cannot be overlooked as by far the greater number of patients are resident in their homes during the year with next to no other means of supervision. While in the Sanatorium or other institution they are looked after by a trained staff and under ideal hygienic conditions. The examination of each patient at home is necessary to see the exact condition and to decide what treatment is required in individual cases, but I think it is more important to instruct them in matters of home hygiene and to see that proper precautions are being taken to prevent infection among other members of the household. The fact that phthisis is an infectious disease seems to be lost sight of by some while others are unaware of this danger and patients should be warned and care taken of the younger and more susceptible members. As a rule when so enlightened, patients are quite keen to carry out any instructions given, but some are still found who either fail to realise the danger or find filth and squalor so difficult to give up that repeated visits are necessary to ensure any improvement in the home conditions. Here the Health Visitors continue to give excellent service and their campaign of education is undoubtedly bringing about a steady improvement. But to do any good the work must be continuous and prolonged, for unless constantly watched many are back-sliders and old habits are difficult to eradicate. The reports sent in by the Health Visitors at the end of each month give the Tuberculosis Officer an indication where a revisit is needed and also show where progress is satisfactory. In this way unnecessary waste of time is avoided and the Tuberculosis Officer can spend his time profitably where most needed.

During the year there has been a slight increase in the number of new patients seen—both pulmonary and non-pulmonary—due I think to the greater vigilance of the medical practitioners. On the whole there is a tendency to notify cases at an earlier and more favourable date than formerly, showing that the doctors are more alert for this disease. Some however still hesitate to notify cases as tuberculous until they are showing very definite signs of disease—often too far advanced to benefit by treatment. These could be reduced considerably if the practitioner in attendance regarded certain cases as “suspects.” This line is now taken by quite a few who notify the Tuberculosis Officer of any suspect cases and ask him to visit and examine the patient as soon as possible. It is only by such co-operation between doctors and the Tuberculosis Officer that cases can receive suitable early treatment which means so much in this disease. It is unfortunate that the public still remain credulous of the so-called consumption cures, so often boomed for self-interest. So far no real cure has been found and nature aided by early treatment along sanatorium lines hold out the best prospects for effective arrest of the disease. There can be no doubt that the sanatorium has been a great object lesson to the public regarding the value of sunlight, fresh air and cleanliness, &c. This is very evident when visiting homes of returned patients and contrasting the marked improvement of the domestic environment. It only requires repeated visits by the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Officer to ensure that this improvement is maintained. Such measures in time are bound to have a lessening effect on the incidence of the disease. The good results of the campaign are already evident—especially so in recent years—when the striking fall in the death rate from tuberculosis is noted. In Great Britain and in the United States where concerted action has been brought to bear on the problem, the death-rate has shown a steady fall while in other countries such as France where combined action against tuberculosis has not been taken, the death-rate has shown little tendency to diminish.

Judging from results, I think the tuberculosis campaign is justified and the results are worth the cost.

The following is a summary of the cases seen by me during the year :—

New Cases			Revisits to Old Cases		Contacts			Homes Visited	Ex-Ser. Men seen and examd. in Office.
Pul.	Non-Pul.	Doubtful	Pul.	Non-Pul.	+	-	?		
245	202	18	528	143	7	22	13	1053	192

(Sgd.) G. M. McGILLIVRAY,
Executive Tuberculosis Officer.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Joint Scheme in operation for the treatment of venereal diseases comprises all local authorities, burghal and landward, within the Counties of Fife and Kinross.

There are three treatment centres, two in Fife at Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline, and the third at Dundee outwith the combined area. Of the centres within the County, that at Kirkcaldy has been in operation for four years, the Dunfermline centre for fourteen months.

The scheme and treatment centre of the Burgh of Kirkcaldy, being in operation prior to the completion of the County arrangements, is administered by the Town Council although within and financed by the County Combination. The number of patients treated at the Kirkcaldy Clinic during 1923 was 408, making a total of 851 since the opening of this Centre in 1920.

The number of persons from the Counties of Fife and Kinross coming under observation at Dundee is very small.

Dunfermline Centre :—The Public Health Dispensary, Market Street, Dunfermline, has, since its opening on 2nd November, 1922, proved very successful in attracting patients both male and female and ensuring and retaining their confidence as proved by their continued attendance.

The number of new patients reporting for treatment during 1923 was 244 (male 168, female 76), a total of 282 cases since the Dispensary was opened.

During the year, it was found necessary to extend the number of medical clinics to seven weekly. Medical clinics for men are held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Mondays and at 7 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays: medical clinics for women and children are held at 5 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays.

All treatment is given under the seal of secrecy and sufferers need not divulge their names unless they desire to do so. When the patient is necessitous or his circumstances are such that the cost of travelling would prevent his attendance for treatment, travelling facilities are provided by the Fife and Kinross Joint Committee.

It is a matter of difficulty to arrange clinics, limited in number, to suit the convenience of all who attend. The clinic at 5 p.m. has been found suitable for women and children but during the winter months this hour is too late for infants brought from the country.

The supervision of hospital patients at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital is also an unsuitable arrangement, often difficult of accomplishment to the Medical Officer and Orderly of the Dispensary in view of the distance to be covered.

The bacteriological investigation of material from the Dispensary is entrusted to Professor Tulloch, University College, Dundee. During December, the question of a maximum fee per annum for all such reports was discussed with the University Authorities with satisfactory result.

The facilities available under the Joint Scheme for treatment were widely advertised throughout the combined areas during the year under review.

Towards the end of the year, a number of burghs were invited to grant facilities for lectures to men and to women on the evils of venereal diseases but the majority appeared averse to such teaching, a matter which will mend with time.

I subscribe the report of Dr Johnson, Medical Officer to the Dunfermline Dispensary :—

I have the honour to submit to you my report of the work carried out under the Venereal Diseases Scheme during the year 1923.

The whole of the out patient work in connection with the treatment of both male and female patients has been carried out at the Public Health Dispensary, Market Street, Dunfermline. The Centre opened for the treatment of patients on the 2nd November 1922 and up till the end of the year 38 cases were under treatment. The number of new patients reporting for treatment during the year 1923 is 168 male and 76 female, making a total of 244 cases treated during the year. The total attendances of the two sexes were 6,846.

5.8 per cent. of the new cases required hospital treatment, there being 14 admissions, with a total number of days in hospital of 389. Of the cases presenting themselves for treatment—

42.2%	were suffering from gonorrhoea
41.4%	do. syphilis
.4%	do. soft sores
16 %	do. conditions other than Venereal Disease.

During the year 10.2 per cent. of the cases ceased to attend before completing their course of treatment. The last figures compare very favourably with other centres and the reason of its being kept so low is probably due to our method of scrutinizing the case cards monthly, and writing under confidential cover to the defaulters, as out of some 50 cases so written to, 22 were induced to resume attending.

Of the 244 cases who have reported during the year, 124 were sent in by doctors in the district, 85 cases reported of their own freewill, 31 were transferred from other Centres, and 4 were advised to attend by County Health Visitors.

154 cases remain under observation and treatment at the Centre.

Several cases, both male and female, of Congenital Syphilis are attending. The larger proportion of these have been cases of

Interstitial Keratitis most of whom have been transferred from the Eye Department, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, *via* the Venereal Diseases Department of that institution. Unfortunately, it is not always possible in all cases of Congenital Disease to bring under treatment the source of the infection, though every endeavour has been made to do so, and in some cases whole families have reported for examination.

The Pathological work in connection with the Centre has been carried out at the Bacteriological Department, University College, Dundee, and excellent work has been carried out by Professor Tulloch and his staff. With the increase in the number of patients, there has been a corresponding increase in the Pathological investigations. A total of 1,527 specimens was examined during the year : and these investigations are of great value both in diagnosis and in tests of cure. As the year 1923 advanced it has become noticeable that patients have reported, or have been sent by their medical attendants, earlier than was the case 12 months previously. This is no doubt due to the Centre becoming more widely known, but also, I think, due to the knowledge that satisfactory treatment is available. There are few conditions of disease in which this is more important than in Syphilis and Gonorrhoea. Another very satisfactory point is that an increasing number of patients, who had contracted one or other disease some considerable time before the work in Dunfermline commenced, have reported for examination to make certain they were free from disease.

The amount of treatment which has been carried out at the Centre shows a total of 968 injections of Salvarsan or its substitutes ; 838 injections of Mercury, Bismuth, &c. In addition, oral or other forms of medication in syphilis and irrigation, vaccine and instrumental therapy in gonorrhoea have been administered.

In conclusion, I must thank the Nurse ; Staff at the West of Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, and Male Attendant for the valuable assistance they have given me in carrying out the work entailed.

W.M. P. S. JOHNSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Clinical Medical Officer,

Counties of Fife and Kinross Venereal Diseases Scheme.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Act, 1915.

The Maternity Service and Child Welfare Schemes of the District Committees of Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and St Andrews continue on the lines defined in previous Annual Reports and detailed broadly in that for 1921.

The schemes cover the needs of these Districts, consonant with the general public interest, sufficiently and adequately, but are obviously capable of wide extension along avenues which the Board of Health have formerly urged and may consider it essential that the District Committees should travel.

Whether extension would prove an unmixed blessing is, I imagine, doubtful. Probably the first development of the schemes of the industrial areas of the County would be the establishment of centres : but these, I think, have unsatisfactory features apart from the facts that they do not attract the mothers whom it is most desirable to reach and infants and children are, in respect of cleanliness of body and clothing, seen under conditions leading to misconception of the nature of their homes.

During and after the War, propaganda work appeared to be indulged in for the establishment of a State Medical Service without obvious result : an important instalment towards this end will be gained if all that is officially adumbrated and sought for on the subject of the service and welfare of expectant, lying-in and nursing mothers, and children under five years is approved, adopted and enforced by local government authorities.

There are eight nurses working whole-time in the capacities of health-visitor, tuberculosis nurse and assistant inspector of midwives within the Districts of Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and St Andrews and ten burghs therein. The Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme of Cupar District still remains in abeyance.

Reports summarising the work of each health-visitor during the year have been made to the District Committees and the Board of Health.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1915. The annual report on the administration of the Midwives Act within the District of the four landward supervising authorities has been made, copies being furnished to the Central Midwives Board. There has during the year been an improvement in the observation by midwives of the Rules of the Board.

In Dunfermline District, two midwives were reported to the Board for sundry breaches of the Regulations, of whom one is on probation with a view to her name being removed from the Roll if failure to observe the Rules is continued ; the other was the only midwife in a wide and sparsely populated district and in these circumstances no action was taken.

No breach of the Rules came to knowledge in Kirkcaldy District warranting special notice and like conditions obtained in the Districts of Cupar and St Andrews where lying-in is usually under the supervision of a medical practitioner.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1922 to the need for the better supervision of "handy-women" in view of what is considered the defective terms of the Midwives Act, 1915, in this respect : it is interesting to note, that a considerable weight of opinion has been brought to bear on the question of the amendment of the Act on the lines suggested.

Early in the year inquiry was made into the conduct of a medical practitioner regarding two confinements where unqualified women were in attendance and appeared to have an undesirable amount of liberty and control without reasonable medical supervision. The facts, as ascertained, were intimated to the Procurator-Fiscal who reported that the provisions of the Act on emergencies covered the circumstances of one case and the words "under the direction of a registered medical practitioner" (Section 1 (2)) the other.

HOUSING.

The position in respect of new housing throughout the County Districts was broadly analogous to that prevailing in 1922, progress being made in the two western industrial districts in the completion of the instalments of housing approved by the Board of Health under the Addison Scheme.

After the passing of the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, inquiries began to be received from private persons on the amount of the subsidy to be granted by the local authority and the large Coal Companies became interested in new housing for their employees. By the end of the year the several District Committees were actively considering the conditions under which grants would be given for the promotion of new building and considered schemes are now in operation.

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.

In no case was it found necessary after investigation to close a school for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease.

BUILDING BYELAWS—PLANS.

The plans examined and reported upon to the four District Committees of the County involved proposals for the erection of 616 houses and alterations and additions to 278 houses : 87 of the houses proposed to be erected were of two apartments.

The plans examined and criticised of premises other than housing numbered 76 :—new erections, 51 ; alterations and additions to existing premises, 25. Plans of premises other than housing included schools, halls, factories, workshops, &c.

EXAMINATION OF MORBID PRODUCTS.

The number of specimens submitted for examination on behalf of patients resident within the Landward Area during 1923 was 103, a decrease of 148 on last year's return.

In addition to the above total, the Executive Tuberculosis Officer submitted 62 sputa, of which 14 or 22.6 per cent. were positive (tubercle bacillus) : 130 sputa were reported upon in 1922.

The examination of suspected material under the Venereal Diseases Scheme is dealt with separately.

Nature of Specimen.	Result.	Cupar Dist.	Dunf. Dist.	Kirk. Dist.	St And. Dist.	County.
Throat Swabs for evidence of Diphtheria	Positive	3	1	—	—	4
	Negative	4	17	4	4	29
	Total	7	18	4	4	33
Blood for evidence of typhoid fever	Positive	1	1	1	—	3
	Negative	1	3	2	—	6
	Total	2	4	3	—	9
Sputum for evidence of tuberculosis	Positive	3	1	8	—	12
	Negative	11	7	28	3	49
	Total	14	8	36	3	61
TOTAL, ...	{ Positive	7	3	9	—	19
	{ Negative	16	27	34	7	84
	{ Total	23	30	43	7	103

MILK SUPPLY.

Comment was made in last year's Annual Report on the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922 of the Board of Health. No application has yet been received within the County area to sell a designated milk.

The dairies and byres throughout the Kirkcaldy District were visited, examined and reported upon regarding defects to the District Committee: all deficiencies were remedied. Cowsheds in other areas were visited as opportunity offered. The conditions under which milk is produced within Kirkcaldy District are more satisfactory than in the other County Districts, the standard of cleanliness being generally higher.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

The inspection of meat throughout the County continues on lines consonant with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1897.

The Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland) 1923 may meet the conditions of large urban centres of population where a whole-time staff devotes its official working-day to the service but are inappropriate for scattered County districts with private slaughter-houses situated frequently many miles apart and one or two officials with multifarious duties to perform. It does not appear reasonably practicable to try to enforce the elaborate and detailed provisions of the Regulations in country areas and it seems not unlikely that enforcement would prove fruitful of difficulty, if it did not promote evasion on the part of butchers.

Cupar District Report.

During 1923, 96 cases of notifiable infectious diseases came to knowledge as compared with 88 cases in 1922 : 48 patients of the above total were removed for hospital or sanatorium treatment.

The number and age-distribution of the cases of each of the notifiable infectious diseases with the numbers removed for institutional treatment is set forth in the table at the end of this report.

During 1923, there were 25 cases of tuberculosis notified (pulmonary 17, non-pulmonary 8) as compared with 26 in 1922 (pulmonary 10, non-pulmonary 16).

District Infectious Diseases Hospital, Auchtermuchty :— Nothing specially worthy of comment has occurred during the past year, the bed accommodation not being taxed. Dr Macmillan, Medical Officer, and Miss Long, Matron, fulfil their respective duties conscientiously and efficiently.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

The sets of plans examined, criticised and reported upon during 1923 comprised proposals to erect 7 new houses, and to alter and add to 24 existing houses : proposals in respect of premises other than for housing purposes involved 5 new erections and alterations and additions to four existing buildings. In four cases, houses of two apartments only were authorised during the year.

HOUSING.

Housing inspection was made and in six cases the house was rendered reasonably fit for habitation in terms of Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919. Under the same Act, water supply was secured for two houses and waterclosets for 21. No houses were represented for closure.

Towards the end of the year and after receipt of a number of inquiries regarding the grant of subsidy in connection with proposals to build new houses, the District Committee approved a scheme in terms of the Housing Act, 1923 for promotion of the building of new houses by the giving of grants and loans.

WORKSHOPS.

These were maintained in fair condition during the past year and call for no comment : there are 144.

STRATHMIGLO—WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

After consideration of the report briefly summarised in the Annual Report for 1922 on the unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions pertaining to the well-water supplies of Strathmiglo the District Committee took up consideration of the formation of the Village into a special water and drainage district. A report on the sources of water supply available was submitted, and after consideration of a report on this subject from W. P. Proudfoot, Esq., C.E., the District Committee resolved to form the "Strathmiglo Special Water Supply District."

The following is my report of the 31/3/1923 on the more obviously available sources of supply :—

"The population of Strathmiglo Special Scavenging District "at the Census of 1921 was 993. A delivered supply of 20 gallons "per head per day would amply satisfy the needs of the community "for many years to come as probably some time will elapse before "water and water-carriage fitments and conveniences are provided "generally in the houses of the village.

"I doubt, therefore, if much falls to be gained by inquiry "into the cost of the provision of a drainage scheme for the village "at present. With a gravitation water-supply, local conditions will "be improved by better flushing of existing culverts, drains and "roadside channels which now serve for the disposal of waste and "slop water.

" The following possible sources of water supply were visited :—
 " (1) California Well ; (2) Lappie Burn ; (3) Glen Burn ; (4) Pituncarty
 " Burn ; (5) Dumbarrow Burn ; and (6) Glentarkie Burn.

" (1) CALIFORNIA WELL.—This well is at the west end of
 " Strathmiglo on the right bank of the Eden at the south-west
 " end of the Highway bridge. There has always been a voluminous
 " supply from this well, which, so far as I have ascertained, has
 " never been known to fail. The level of the Well is much above
 " that of the adjoining River Eden and the source of the well-supply
 " is probably the higher ground to the south-west. The question
 " of providing a turbine pump to raise the water to a tank about
 " 300 yards to the south at a level of 250 feet as a supply for the
 " Village was, I think, considered in 1892. In the interval a six-
 " inch pipe has been laid from the Well to the Skene Street Linen
 " Factory.

" Pumping works are generally considerably less in first cost
 " than a gravitation supply but this is probably more than balanced
 " by repairs and the continued annual cost of pumping.

Sources in Lomonds.

" (2) LAPPIE BURN ; (3) GLEN BURN.—The Lappie Burn
 " has its source in an old quarry and drains Lappie Moss : it is of no
 " great length and although it showed a considerable volume of
 " water at the time of my visit, it will in summer probably diminish
 " very largely. The Lappie crosses the Strathmiglo-Glenlomond
 " road about two and two-third miles west of Strathmiglo.

" The Glen Burn rises in Glenvale, the valley between the West
 " Lomond and Bishop Hill. It is fed by many springs and probably
 " maintains a steady perennial flow of considerable volume. The
 " Glen Burn lies in a deep and narrow valley with several sandstone
 " outcrops which look likely places for weir-embankment con-
 " struction. The Glen Burn crosses the highway more than three
 " miles to the west of Strathmiglo. The distance, in view of the
 " cost of piping, places the scheme out of court for Strathmiglo.

Sources in Glentarkie.

“ (4) PITUNCARTY BURN.—This burn above Pituncarty Farm Steading is a mere trickle. The springs which mainly reinforce the Burn are below the Steading. The Burn is apparently very liable to be disturbed by grazing animals and all drainage from the Steading will tend to find its way into it. On the day of my visit, the water was very muddy from stock wading in it.

“ (5) DUMBARROW BURN.—This burn has its sources in Dumbarrow Hill and Pitlour Hill and is joined by a considerable feeder from between Pitlour and Demperston Hill. The larger part of its catchment area is upland pasture although on its right or western bank there is agricultural land.

“ Within the gathering ground is Dumbarrow Steading and Nochnarie, the latter a 30 acre holding. Dumbarrow has modern sanitary fitments and the drain effluent enters the Burn: the house is, however, about 300 yards distant from the Burn and the drainage could, I think, be readily disposed of by subsoil treatment in open-jointed agricultural field tile pipes so as not to endanger the supply.

“ Nochnarie has no water-carriage drainage scheme. Probably a certain amount of washing (potatoes, utensils, etc.) is done at a constantly-flowing well adjoining a ditch which enters Dumbarrow Burn but doubtless this could be altered by arrangement.

“ The catchment area of the Dumbarrow Burn was reported upon by the late Mr Bruce in November, 1896 as extending to 340 acres and as his ‘Pitlour Scheme’ with a reservoir of a capacity of eight million gallons was proposed as the public supply for Strathmiglo and Auchtermuchty with a combined population of 3000. Dumbarrow Burn is for the greater part of its course the march between Pitlour and Glentarkie Estates, the agents for the latter being Messrs M’Ritchie, Bayley & Henderson, W.S., Hill Street, Edinburgh.

“ Although a proportion of arable ground enters into the catchment area of the Dumbarrow Burn, the water will in my opinion with appropriate treatment prove suitable for domestic purposes.

“ Mr Bruce estimated the daily flow from the Dumbarrow Gathering Ground as 45,000 gallons. In a report by Dr Currie of the 2nd October, 1911, it is stated that ‘ a recent gauging . . . gave the flow as 40,000 gallons.’ The year 1911 was one of the most droughty on record so far as Fife County was concerned. Such a supply would reasonably meet the needs of Strathmiglo, although it is obvious that there is a risk in depending upon the perennial flow during drought of a small burn without reservoir storage.

“(6) GLENTARKIE BURN.—I have used this name for the burn which rises at the head of Glentarkie and joins the Pituncarty Burn a little above the north end of the Willandale Plantation. This burn is of considerable volume, has an extensive gathering ground mostly under pasture at present although the land is doubtless arable. The only source of pollution I noted is near Glentarkie steading, the house drainage from which enters an old conduit in front of the house which probably once served as the tail from the farm dam now unused. Glentarkie Farm-house drainage could be readily diverted to the burn immediately to the south of the Steading by laying about 90 yards of four-inch spigot and faucet drain. The Glentarkie Burn is I think wholly on the Glentarkie Estate.

“ From my survey and so far as I can judge from one inspection, I think the most feasible and economical scheme of gravitation water supply for Strathmiglo would be the tapping of the Dumbarrow Burn above the Willandale Plantation where the 350 contour crosses the Burn. Assurance of water in droughty weather would be made double sure by leading a pipe from Glentarkie Burn above its confluence with Pituncarty Burn to the point of intake on the Dumbarrow Burn—a distance of approximately 215 yards.

“ If Strathmiglo developed, either industrially or as a summer holiday centre, the water supply could be readily extended by impounding the Dumbarrow Burn immediately above the proposed intake point where the 400 contour line crosses the Burn.

“ The distance of the intake point I suggest from the High Street, Strathmiglo, is about 2360 yards.”

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

DAMSIDE.—Horses are slaughtered for export to Belgium on these premises. As there appeared to be studied delay in the completion of the buildings for which a provisional licence had been issued, further reports were made with a view to remedy of the nuisance arising from the storage of offal and by-products. Thereafter the proprietors installed the "I. W. E. L." Dry Process for the disposal of wastes which seemed to remove in great measure the sources of nuisance provided the recommendations with reference to certain structural requirements, the laying down of concrete and the levelling-up of the yard were carried out.

Apart from Damside there are 5 private slaughter-houses within the District (Freuchie, Ceres, Kettle, Strathmiglo, and Fife and Kinross Asylum). All are maintained in satisfactory condition with the exception of that at Freuchie.

VITAL RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the vital statistics of the District set forth in the return at the end of this Report.

The number of births registered in 1923 was 235 (males 117, females 118) as compared with 260 in 1922. The birth-rate, corrected for transfers, was 15.5 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 15,145.

There were 22 illegitimate births or 9.4 per cent. of the total births.

The marriages registered numbered 81, the uncorrected marriage-rate being 5.3 per 1,000 of estimated population. There were 12 more marriages than in 1922.

The deaths numbered 206 (males 99, females 107) equivalent to a corrected death-rate of 10.3 per 1,000 estimated population.

The deaths of infants (under one year) were 18 in number, the infantile mortality-rate being 77 per 1,000 births registered.

The death-rate from tuberculosis (all forms) was 0.79 per 1,000 ; that from pulmonary tuberculosis being 0.59 per 1,000.

Dunfermline District Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1923, 507 cases of notifiable infectious diseases came to knowledge as compared with 477 cases in the preceding year. As a matter of fact the cases notified in 1923 were less than in 1922 as they included 76 cases of chicken-pox which was made notifiable by the Board of Health from the 23rd July to 31st December 1923.

The notified cases comprised :—typhoid (enteric) fever 2; scarlatina 135; diphtheria 64; erysipelas 55; puerperal fever 6; ophthalmia neonatorum 32; chickenpox 76; acute primary pneumonia 59; acute influenzal pneumonia 1; pulmonary tuberculosis 45; and non-pulmonary tuberculosis 32.

In all, 222 patients were removed for institutional treatment of whom 30 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The common infectious diseases of childhood were not unduly prevalent during the year and never reached epidemic proportions.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year, plans were examined, criticised and reported upon comprising proposals to erect 354 houses and to alter and extend 46 existing houses: in addition plans were dealt with involving the erection of 5 types of premises other than houses and the alteration and extension of 4 such premises. The plans approved included four houses of two apartments.

WORKSHOPS.

The bakeries were visited and inspected during the year and found in reasonably sanitary condition. There are in all 72 workshops which are kept under periodical supervision by the Sanitary Inspector.

BYELAWS FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.

These were again under consideration and have I understand been generally approved by the District Committee.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

OLD BURYING GROUND, SALINE PARISH CHURCH:—A report dealing with the conditions pertaining to burial in this old church-yard was submitted to the District Committee with a view to proceedings being taken for its closure against further burial except that of spouses. The report was submitted to the Parish Council for their information.

BURIAL GROUNDS, ABERDOUR.—The conditions of and arising in connection with burial within the Old and the New Churchyards at Aberdour were investigated and reported upon to the District Committee.

The opinion was expressed that the burial ground of the New Parish Church is a nuisance in terms of the Public Health Act, 1897 and the recommendation made that it be closed forthwith.

Respecting the Old Parish Churchyard, I framed the opinion that it had amply fulfilled during the seven centuries attributed since its foundation its purpose as a burial ground and recorded the view that its further use for burial under existing conditions was contrary to decency in terms of Section 4, Burial Grounds Act, 1855 and was not consonant with the respect usually accorded to the dead.

The report was remitted to the Parish Council.

PLACES OF PUBLIC REFRESHMENT.

A request for observations on an application to the County Council for the registration of premises within Dunfermline District for the sale of temperance refreshments drew attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the building proposed to be used. As the County Council had not exercised the powers under the Burgh Police Amendment Act, 1911, to make Byelaws regulating the

"internal construction, lighting and arrangement of such premises "with a view to the orderly conduct and control thereof" a recommendation was submitted to this effect and adopted by the County Council. The proposed byelaws, drafted by a Committee of the County Council, have not yet been approved.

HOLIDAY-FUND CHILDREN.

Anonymous correspondence was received criticising adversely the allocation of children to homes in Kelty by the Authorities administering the Edinburgh Children's Holiday Fund. Every house receiving the children was visited and examined and in none could exception be taken to the number housed or to the beds or bedding of the children.

It would appear that there is competition for the housing of holiday children and that applicants are on occasion disappointed.

HOUSING.

There is little to add to previous comment on this subject. The District Committee's housing, approved under the Addison Scheme, is making progress towards completion at Kelty, Crossgates and Valleyfield.

The Committee have decided to act in terms of the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, with a view to promoting the building of houses within the District and the grants in connection therewith has given the determining fillip to several of the large Coal Companies whose proposals of building construction, if carried out in their entirety, should contribute materially to relief of the existing shortage.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The scheme of the District Committee, one of the first local authorities in Scotland to adopt whole-time health-visiting as a permanent department of administration, continues on routine but well-proved lines.

Reports furnishing details of the work of health-visiting and the duties under the Midwives Act, 1915 for the year 1923 have been supplied to the Committee, the Board of Health and the Midwives Board.

Notification of births was satisfactory during 1923 the omissions to notify being limited to twelve.

The cost of additional nourishment, &c., for the twelve months was £66 : the articles supplied comprise milk, oatmeal, eggs, meat, cod liver oil and occasionally farinaceous products.

DAVAR MATERNITY HOME :—As a financial statement covering the period during which the Home has been open is now available, it may be that a more equitable basis of contribution towards capital and maintenance expenditure will be decided upon in the course of the current year.

VITAL EVENTS.

During 1923, there were 798 births (male 419, female 379) registered as compared with 825 and 1,032 in 1922 and 1921 respectively. The birth-rate corrected for transfers was 22.7 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 35,187.

There were 45 illegitimate births, equivalent to 5.6 per cent. of the total births.

The deaths of infants under one year were 64, the infantile mortality-rate being 80 as compared with 101 and 88 in 1922 and 1921 respectively.

The marriages registered in the District numbered 193, the uncorrected marriage-rate being 5.5 (4.9 in 1922).

The deaths numbered 377, the death-rate, corrected for transfers and adjusted for age and sex-distribution being 11.7 per 1,000.

The death-rate from all tuberculosis was 0.63 while that from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.31 per 1,000 ; these figures show a satisfactory fall when compared with those of 1922 and 1921.

The detailed figures are set forth in the table at the end of this Report.

Kirkcaldy District Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1923, 601 cases of infectious diseases were notified as compared with 437 in 1922. Chickenpox was made notifiable by the Board of Health from the 23rd July to 31st December, 1923 and accounted for 85 of the total. In all, 249 patients received hospital or sanatorium treatment. The following was the nature of the cases notified :—Typhoid (enteric) fever 7; scarlatina 151; diphtheria 42; erysipelas 21; puerperal fever 2; ophthalmia neonatorum 19; chickenpox 85; acute primary pneumonia 124; acute influenzal pneumonia 3; pulmonary tuberculosis 73; non-pulmonary tuberculosis 74; and cerebro-spinal meningitis 3.

Further details are furnished in the table at the end of this Report.

The patients receiving institutional treatment were admitted to Thornton Fever Hospital (201) and Glenlomond (48).

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During 1923, plans were examined, criticised and reported upon involving proposals to erect 223 houses and to alter and extend 188 existing houses. The plans of new houses included the erection of four, each of two apartments. Plans were also dealt with comprising the erection of 31 buildings other than houses and of alterations and additions to 10 such buildings.

At the end of the year, the new and amended draft byelaws submitted to the Board of Health in 1922 had received practically final adjustment and will doubtless come into operation during the current year.

WORKSHOPS.

There are 155 workshops on the registers of the Sanitary Inspectors, reported as maintained in satisfactorily clean and sanitary condition.

All the bake-houses within the District were inspected during the year and apart from minor defects, which it was promised would be remedied, were found in good condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were four slaughter-houses within the District at the end of the year, one public (Markinch Burgh) and three private.

The public slaughter-house at Markinch was adversely reported upon and, on my recommendation, the Town Council tiled the walls of the killing-booths and undertook other repair work ensuring that the production of meat will be under the most cleanly conditions in future: the appointment of Superintendent will also tend to secure this end.

All the slaughter-houses were visited and the conditions of work commented on.

The District Committee notified the proprietors of private slaughter-houses of their intention to consider prior to May, 1924 the question of the abolition of private slaughter-houses provided satisfactory facilities existed for killing in the public abattoirs of adjoining burghs.

MILK PRODUCTION.

An inspection was made by Dr Campbell, Assistant Medical Officer, of all dairies and cowsheds within the District: the defects were reported to the Committee who saw to their remedy.

The conditions under which milk is produced in Kirkcaldy District are in respect of building-structure and standard of cleanliness very satisfactory.

HOUSING.

The situation in regard to housing remains as set forth in brief detail in the Annual Report for 1922, the position with regard to sub-letting as illustrative of the need for new building remaining as acute as ever.

The District Committee's housing scheme at Glencraig is nearing completion. The Fife Coal Company are erecting 32 houses at Lochore, a small instalment of their requirements. The Wemyss Coal Company are building 156 houses of good type at Methilhill which ought to relieve in some measure the needs of that area.

Reference has been made in former Reports to the continuance in special water-supply and drainage districts of conservancy methods and the lack of facilities within houses for the water-carriage of waste-water and sewage.

The introduction of water and water-carriage facilities into houses has been steadily pursued within such districts, and surveys have been made of the townships of Windygates and Balcurvie, East Wemyss and West Wemyss, etc., with a view to learning the numbers and sites of houses without either sink or water-closet.

Notices in terms of Sections 40 and 41 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 were served by the District Committee at Windygates and Balcurvie, and have with a few exceptions been observed by proprietors.

The following is the Interlocutor and Note of the Sheriff-Substitute in an appeal against the District Committee's decision requiring the provision of water-closets within Thornton Special Water and Drainage District in terms of the Housing Act, 1919 :—

INTERLOCUTOR, I. C., MRS JESSIE WOOD (*Pursuer*),
against THE KIRKCALDY DISTRICT COMMITTEE
OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF FIFE (*Defenders*).

Kirkcaldy, 25th May, 1923.

Having considered the Cause : Finds that by Notice, dated 6th June 1922, the Defenders, as Local Authority under the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act 1919, required

the Pursuer, as owner of certain dwelling-houses in the village of Thornton, condescended on, to provide for each of said houses a sufficient water closet : Finds that it is reasonably practicable to provide a water closet for each house, as required by said Notice, within the meaning of Sec. 41 of said Act : Therefrom refuses the Appeal : Finds the Defenders entitled to expenses : Allows an account thereof to be lodged, and remits the same to the Auditor to tax on the lower scale and to report.

(Sgd.) DUDLEY STUART.

NOTE.—This appeal relates to two blocks of small dwelling-houses, the sanitary conveniences of which consist of earth closets. The Defenders, the Local Authority, under the powers conferred upon them by Sec. 41 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, have required the Pursuer to provide a water closet for each house. The Pursuer craves to have this Notice recalled, on the ground that it is not "reasonably practicable" to comply with the demand of the Local Authority. The evidence led, and my own observation, and a visit to the *locus*, satisfy me that it is reasonably practicable—apart from the matter of expense—to supply the houses in question with water closets. The present system—particularly at Leslie Terrace, is insanitary and inconvenient, and should be no longer tolerated, where drainage and water supply are available. Notwithstanding the criticisms that were urged on behalf of the Pursuer, I see no reason why the drainage system should not serve the Pursuer, as presumably it serves other houses which make use of it. The only point which seems to be substantial is the question of expense, which under Sub-Sec. 3 of Sec. 41, is a relevant consideration in judging whether the requirement is reasonably practicable. It is no doubt true that labour and material are still costly, and public burdens have increased, leaving the owner of house property with a smaller return. But I think the Pursuer must now face the expense of bringing her property into line with the advance in sanitary requirements. The Local Authority, although alive to the need of reform, have refrained from putting their powers in force during

the period when prices were highest. They are now substantially reduced, and, it may be hoped, will fall still further. But I do not think the Local Authority are bound to wait until pre-war level is reached, should that golden age ever return. I am not without sympathy for the Pursuer, but I must regard considerations of Public Health as paramount : and I am satisfied that the present condition of matters in respect of sanitation, is unwholesome, and a possible source of danger. The Pursuer may have to find a substantial sum to comply with the requirements of the Local Authority : but her situation will, apparently, not be wholly without relief. I refer to Sec. 2 (1) (a) of the Rent Restriction Act of 1920, which empowers a landlord who has incurred expenditure on the improvement or structural alteration of a dwelling-house, to increase the Rent by 8 per cent. on the amount so expended. Having in view all the circumstances, I am of opinion that the Local Authority have justified their demand, and that the appeal should be refused. I may add, as reference was made in the evidence to other properties, not the Pursuer's, that my judgment relates solely to those with which I am required to deal. The Pursuer's houses are modern, and in good condition. There may be others, differently situated in respect of the matters complained of, but with these I am not here concerned.

(Intd.) D. S.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The District Scheme which includes the Burghs of Burntisland, Kinghorn, Markinch and Leslie, continues along existing lines, the duties being efficiently overtaken by the whole-time Health Visitors of the three areas into which the District is sub-divided.

There has been one change in the nursing staff, Miss Richardson replacing Miss Rollo (resigned) as Health-Visitor, Tuberculosis Nurse and Assistant Inspector of Midwives for the Western Area of the District.

The notification of births has proved very complete during 1923, there being 20 omissions only in approximately 1,500 birth events.

Annual reports on the work under the Welfare Scheme and the Midwives Act have already been submitted.

During 1923, additional nourishment was granted in 47 cases, the approximate cost to the District Committee being £50. The articles furnished are milk, oatmeal, cod liver oil, eggs, and meat.

During the year the question of some form of motor transport to permit of the nurses covering their areas more quickly and efficiently was under consideration but was postponed for further inquiry.

KIRKCALDY MATERNITY HOME:—The District Committee pays for women from their area entering the Burgh Maternity Home on the basis of "user." The cost is high, over £19 for each patient entering the Home: this figure is inclusive of capital and maintenance expenditure. The Committee is therefore contributing steadily to the purchase of the Home by Kirkcaldy Burgh Council but have no say in its administration (and certain items in the annual financial statement vary widely).

I think the District Committee should approach the Burgh Council with a view to exploring for some more equitable basis of payment for patients admitted from the Landward Area.

VITAL EVENTS.

During 1923, there were 1,266 births registered of which 77 were illegitimate. The birth-rate, corrected for transfers, was 28.5 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 44,383. The illegitimate births were 6.1 per cent. of the total births.

The deaths of infants under one year were 97, the infantile mortality-rate being 77 as compared with 104 in 1922.

There were 230 marriages registered, the uncorrected marriage-rate being 5.2.

The deaths from all causes numbered 481, the death-rate, corrected for transfers and adjusted for age and sex distribution, being 12 per 1,000.

The death-rate from tuberculosis was 0.81 while that from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.52 per 1,000.

The returns are tabulated in detail at the end of the Report.

St Andrews District Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1923, 65 cases of notifiable infectious diseases came to knowledge :—Scarlatina 19 ; diphtheria 4 ; erysipelas 5 ; ophthalmia neonatorum 2 ; chickenpox 4 ; acute primary pneumonia 14 ; pulmonary tuberculosis 8 ; and non-pulmonary tuberculosis 9.

The cases notified in 1922 numbered 102.

Chickenpox was made notifiable by the Board of Health from the 23rd July 1923 to 31st December 1923 : the Public Health (Notification of Chickenpox) Regulations were not however continued probably because little benefit, if any, is gained from them.

Of the patients notified, 23 received hospital treatment at Ovenstone and St Michael's Fever Hospitals : six patients were admitted to Glenlomond Sanatorium.

The number of tuberculous patients known to be residing within the District at the 31/12/1923 was 34.

Ovenstone and St Michael's Infectious Diseases Hospitals were frequently visited during the year. The staff of each continues as formerly.

St Michael's Hospital was reported as much in need of redecoration within and without : this was undertaken by the Joint-Committee.

BUILDING PLANS.

During 1923 plans were examined and reported upon comprising proposals to erect 32 houses and to alter and extend 20 existing houses : in addition plans were dealt with involving the erection of 7 and the alteration and extension of 4 premises other than housing. The District Committee authorised plans of the building of eight two-apartment houses.

HOUSING.

Two dwelling-houses were reported unfit for human habitation in terms of Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1909 and represented for closure. No closing orders were made. One house was suitably repaired after inspection.

In a number of cases the lack of sufficient water-closet accommodation has been remedied on being brought to notice: in the majority, however, action will doubtless be required in terms of Section 41 of the Housing Act, 1919 before the defect is repaired in areas where it is reasonably practicable to provide water-carriage facilities for the disposal of slop-water and sewage.

WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops continues the same as last year. No serious defects have come to notice.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Four private slaughter-houses are licensed. Those at Strathkinness were inspected, and found in fair sanitary condition.

DRAINAGE.

Questions arising in connection with the erection of new business premises at Guardbridge emphasised the need for the creation of a special drainage district. Already Guardbridge is a special water supply and scavenging district. The introduction of a gravitation supply of water has ensured the provision, general throughout the community, of sinks, water-closets and drainage and it seems fitting that the supervision and extension of the drainage scheme should be in the hands of the community under the aegis of the District Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

The work continues on lines set forth in former Reports. Notification of births proved reasonably complete during the year, there being only 8 omissions to notify 357 births.

Annual reports on the work under the Welfare Scheme and the Midwives Act have been made to the Committee, the Board of Health and Central Midwives Board.

In three cases during the year additional nourishment was authorised, the total expenditure being £3 10s 5d : the articles given were milk, oatmeal and cod liver oil and malt.

VITAL EVENTS.

During 1923, 265 births (male 126, female 139) were registered as compared with 273 in 1922. The birth-rate corrected for transfers was 17.8 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 14,927.

There were 11 illegitimate births, 4.2 per cent. of the total births.

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infantile mortality-rate of 64 : the infantile mortality-rate of 77 for 1922 has been considerably improved upon in the year under review but doubtless this has resulted in a measure from the diminished incidence of measles and whooping-cough.

The marriages, 71, were the same number as in 1922 and were equivalent to an uncorrected rate of 4.8 per 1,000.

The deaths numbered 179 (108 male, 71 female) ; the corrected death-rate was 10.3 per 1,000—a low figure.

The tuberculosis death-rate was 0.4 per 1,000, that from pulmonary tuberculosis being 0.2 per 1,000.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

For the purposes of the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the County of Fife is associated with the Royal Burghs of Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Auchtermuchty, Crail, Culross, Dysart, Falkland, Kilrenny and Newburgh and with all Police Burghs, ten in number, within the County. The burghs of Buckhaven and Dysart are assessed by the County Council for the work but it would appear that these local authorities administer the Acts for themselves.

During 1923, 43 samples (official 39, test 4) were on analysis reported adulterated. The Official Samples found adulterated were :—Whisky 16; sweet milk 8; cinnamon 3; egg powder 2; cream of tartar 2; sponge cake 2; shredded suet 1; magnesia 1; fresh butter 1; rum 1; tinned tomatoes 1; camphorated oil 1: the test samples reported adulterated were :—Milk 3; camphorated oil 1.

Of the vendors of 39 official samples found adulterated on analysis, nine were not proceeded against. The proceedings in respect of four samples of whisky found adulterated were not taken on the instructions of the Convener's Committee of the County Council on the ground, I understand, that the Licensed Victuallars' Association were awaiting the decision of the High Court of Justiciary in stated cases on appeal in view of conflicting decisions in prosecutions as to what constituted sufficient notice in bars of the strength of whisky. Three cases were departed from on payment of expenses : thirteen vendors were given a warning ; two cases were not proven ; one vendor was found not guilty and seven were fined varying amounts from £1 10s to £10, the total fines being £24.

The stated cases referred to above concerned the exhibition by vendors of notices bearing that the spirits sold were diluted and that their strength was not guaranteed : in each case the notice was held by the Court not to be a sufficient notice in terms of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Tables of Samples and Results of their Analysis.

CUPAR DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total
Sweet Milk	...	23	—	23	Sweet Milk	...	6
Skimmed Milk	...	1	—	1		—	6
Egg Powder	...	—	1	1			
Tinned Tomatoes	4	—	—	4			
Whisky	...	3	2	5			
Port Wine	...	2	—	2			
Salt Butter	...	1	—	1			
Fruit Wine	...	2	—	2			
Margarine	...	1	—	1			
Camphorated Oil	1	—	—	1			
Almond Oil	...	1	—	1			
Sterilised Milk	...	1	—	1			
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	40	3	43	Total	...	6

AUCHTERMUCHTY BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total
Sweet Milk	...	2	—	2	Sweet Milk	...	1
Salt Butter	...	2	—	2	Margarine	...	1
Tinned Tomatoes	3	—	—	3	Salt Butter	...	1
Raspberry Wine	1	—	—	1			
Tea	...	1	—	1			
Cinnamon	...	2	1	3			
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	11	1	12	Total	...	3

FALKLAND BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total
Sweet Milk	...	15	1	16	Skimmed Milk	1	—
Olive Oil	...	2	—	2	Sweet Milk	...	1
Cream of Tartar	1	—	—	1			
Cinnamon	...	1	—	1			
Almond Oil	...	1	—	1			
Roast Fat	...	1	—	1			
Camphorated Oil	1	—	—	1			
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	22	1	23	Total	...	2

The adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.39% of fat and 9.14% of non-fatty solids or 20.33% of added skimmed milk.

LADYBANK BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.			TEST.					
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total			
Sweet Milk	...	15	—	15	Cream	...	1	—	1
Skimmed Milk	...	1	—	1	Butter	...	1	—	1
Cream	...	1	—	1	Shredded Suet	1	—	1	
Cinnamon	...	3	—	3					
Grape Wine	...	1	—	1					
Salt Butter	...	2	—	2					
Tinned Tomatoes	1	—	—	1					
Mixed Spice	...	1	—	1					
Cream of Tartar	1	—	—	1					
Total	...	26	—	26	Total	...	3	—	3

NEWBURGH BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.			TEST.					
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total			
Shredded Suet	...	—	1	1	Sweet Milk	...	—	1	1
Salt Butter	...	1	—	1					
Beef Suet	...	1	—	1					
Beeswax	...	1	—	1					
Cinnamon	...	1	—	1					
Custard	...	1	—	1					
Sweet Milk	...	18	—	18					
Total	...	23	1	24	Total	...	—	1	1

The adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.40% of fat and 8.95% of non-fatty solids.

DUNFERMLINE DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.			
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total	
Sweet Milk	...	49	3	52	Sweet Milk	...	2	2
Cinnamon	...	2	—	2	Pasteurised Milk	—	1	1
Ground Ginger	...	1	—	1				
Almond Oil	...	1	—	1				
Ginger Wine	...	1	—	1				
Camphorated Oil	3	—	3					
Egg Powder Sub- stitute	...	1	—	1				
Liquorice	...	1	—	1				
Magnesia...	...	1	1	2				
Tinned Tomatoes	3	—	3					
Whisky	...	3	1	4				
Skimmed Milk	...	1	—	1				
Condensed Milk	9	—	9					
Butter	...	1	—	1				
Rum	...	1	—	1				
Total	...	78	5	83	Total	...	2	1

One adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.58% of fat and 9.07% of non-fatty solids or 14.00% of added skimmed milk.

One adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.53% of fat and 8.50% of non-fatty solids or 15.66% of added skimmed milk.

One adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.70% of fat and 8.66% of non-fatty solids or 10.00% of added skimmed milk.

	TEST.			
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	
Sweet Milk	...	2	—	2
Pasteurised Milk	—	1	1	

The adulterated sample of pasteurised milk contained 2.70% of fat, being .80% below the standard of 3.50%.

COWDENBEATH BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.			
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total	
Sweet Milk	...	25	—	25				
Buttermilk	...	1	—	1				
Liquorice	...	1	—	1				
Magnesia	...	1	—	1				
Camphorated Oil	2	—	2					
Beef Suet	...	1	—	1				
Cinnamon	...	1	—	1				
Spongeoma	...	1	—	1				
Beeswax	...	1	—	1				
Egg Powder	...	1	1	2				
Tinned Tomatoes	4	—	4					
Sponge Cake	2	—	2					
Total	...	41	1	42				

CULROSS BURGH.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.					
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total		
Sweet Milk	...	1	—	1	Sweet Milk	...	5	1	6
Butter	...	2	—	2	Camphorated Oil	—	—	1	1
Beef Suet	...	1	—	1					
Cocoa	...	1	—	1					
			—						
Total	...	5	—	5	Total	...	5	2	7

The adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.80% of fat and 8.12% of non-fatty solids.

KIRKCALDY DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.				
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total	
Sweet Milk	...	68	1	69				
Whisky	...	—	2	2				
Liquorice	...	1	—	1				
Almond Oil	...	2	—	2				
Cinnamon	...	6	—	6				
Tinned Tomatoes	3	—	—	3				
Beef Suet	...	1	—	1				
Raspberry Wine	1	—	—	1				
Pepper	...	6	—	6				
Fresh Butter	...	3	1	4				
Camphorated Oil	3	—	—	3				
Salt Butter	...	5	—	5				
Margarine	...	1	—	1				
Cream of Tartar	—	1	—	1				
			—					
Total	...	100	5	105				

The adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.75% of fat and 8.98% of non-fatty solids or 8.33% of added skimmed milk.

LESLIE BURGH.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.				
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total	
Salt Butter	...	2	—	2				
White Pepper	...	2	—	2				
Camphorated Oil	1	—	—	1				
Sweet Milk	...	12	—	12				
Margarine	...	1	—	1				
Cream of Tartar	1	—	—	1				
Cinnamon	...	1	—	1				
			—					
Total	...	20	—	20				

LEVEN BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total
Whisky	1	2	3			
Sweet Milk	27	—	27			
Salt Butter	1	—	1			
Margarine	1	—	1			
White Pepper	1	—	1			
Cinnamon	1	—	1			
Cream of Tartar	—	—	1	1			
Total	...	32	3	35			

LOCHGELLY BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total
Sweet Milk	26	1	27			
Salt Butter	3	—	3			
White Pepper	2	—	2			
Margarine	1	—	1			
Cream of Tartar	1	—	—	1			
Cinnamon	1	—	1			
Total	...	34	1	35			

The adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.41% of fat and 8.57% of non-fatty solids or 19.66% of added skimmed milk.

MARKINCH BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total		Gen.	Adult.	Total
Cinnamon	—	1	1			
Sweet Milk	4	—	4			
Camphorated Oil	1	—	—	1			
Almond Oil	1	—	1			
Salt Butter	1	—	1			
White Pepper	1	—	1			
Whisky	—	2	2			
Total	...	8	3	11			

ST ANDREWS DIVISION.
COUNTY DISTRICT.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.				
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total		
Tinned Tomatoes	5	—	5	Butter	...	1	—	1
Egg Powder	1	—	1	Beef Suet	...	1	—	1
Camphorated Oil	3	—	3	Malt Vinegar	...	2	—	2
Almond Oil	3	—	3					
Liquorice	3	—	3					
Calcined Magnesia	1	—	1					
Sponge Cake	1	—	1					
Beeswax	2	—	2					
Cinnamon	3	1	4					
Sweet Milk	9	—	9					
Rum	1	1	2					
Whisky	—	7	7					
Total	32	9	41	Total	...	4	—	4

EAST ANSTRUTHER BURGH.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.				
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total		
Almond Oil	1	—	1	Butter	...	2	—	2
Cinnamon	3	—	3	Vinegar	...	1	—	1
Camphorated Oil	1	—	1					
Beeswax	1	—	1					
Liquorice	1	—	1					
Tinned Tomatoes	2	—	2					
Sponge Cake	1	—	1					
Total	10	—	10	Total	...	3	—	3

WEST ANSTRUTHER BURGH.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total
Sponge Cake	1	—	1			
Tinned Tomatoes	—	1	1			
Total	1	1	2			

CRAIL BURGH.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total
Camphorated Oil	1	—	1			
Almond Oil	1	—	1			
Sponge Cake	1	—	1			
Beeswax	1	—	1			
Cinnamon	1	—	1			
Liquorice	1	—	1			
Tinned Tomatoes	1	—	1			
Total	7	—	7			

ELIE BURGH.

OFFICIAL.	TEST.								
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total			
Tinned Tomatoes	2	—	2	Almond Oil	...	1	—	1	
Cinnamon	2	—	2	Malt Vinegar	...	1	—	1	
Raisin Wine	1	—	1	Butter	...	2	—	2	
Beeswax	1	—	1	Beef Suet	...	2	—	2	
Liquorice	1	—	1						
Camphorated Oil	1	—	1						
Sponge Cake	2	—	2						
Total	...	10	—	10	Total	..	6	—	6

KILRENNY BURGH.

OFFICIAL.	TEST.								
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total			
Sponge Cake	2	1	3	Butter	...	3	—	3	
Egg Powder	1	—	1	Roast Fat	...	1	—	1	
Cinnamon	4	—	4	Beef Suet	...	1	—	1	
Tinned Tomatoes	2	—	2						
Grape Wine	1	—	1						
Total	...	10	1	11	Total	...	5	—	5

NEWPORT BURGH.

OFFICIAL.	TEST.							
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total		
Sweet Milk	12	—	12					
Sponge Cake	3	—	3					
Fruit Wine	2	—	2					
Cinnamon	2	—	2					
Tinned Tomatoes	2	—	2					
Almond Oil	1	—	1					
Camphorated Oil	1	—	1					
Beeswax	1	—	1					
Liquorice	1	—	1					
Total	...	25	—	25				

TAYPORT BURGH.

OFFICIAL.	TEST.						
	Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total	
Sweet Milk	11	2	13				
Sponge Cake	2	1	3				
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1				
Tinned Tomatoes	1	—	1				
Cinnamon	2	—	2				
Almond Oil	1	—	1				
Liquorice	1	—	1				
Magnesia	1	—	1				

Total ... 19 4 23

One adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.76% of fat and 8.87% of non-fatty solids or 8.00% of added skimmed milk.

One adulterated sample of sweet milk contained 2.39% of fat and 8.78% of non-fatty solids or 20.33% of added skimmed milk.

County of Fife.



Statistical Tables

FOR

CUPAR DISTRICT

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

ST ANDREWS DISTRICT

I.—Return of Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, &c.,
during the year ending 31st December, 1923

Population, Census 1921—15,418; Population estimated to middle of 1923—15,148

COUNTY OF FIFE

DISTRICT OF CUPAR

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH									
	At all Ages	At Age—Years								
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
A—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889										
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ...	3	..	..	1	1	1	...	2	1	
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina ...	32	...	2	21	6	2	1	..	25	7
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	15	...	1	8	2	4	...	13	2	
Erysipelas ...	8	...	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	8
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ...	59	..	3	30	10	9	5	2	41	18
B—DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chickenpox ...	2	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	7	...	1	3	..	2	..	1	2	5
Acute Influenza Pneumonia ...	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	17	...	..	1	3	8	4	1	5	12
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	8	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	8
Total of A and B	96	2	6	37	14	23	10	4	48	48
C—DISEASES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT HAVE BEEN EXTENDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY										
Nil										

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were treated—

Auchtermuchty Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital; St Michaels Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital; Glenlomond Sanatorium; Ventnor Sanatorium, Isle of Wight.

Number of Persons resident in the District as at 31st December, 1923, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	...	36
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	..	..	..	..	16
Both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2

Total 54

II.—Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending
31st December, 1923

DISTRICT OF CUPAR

	<i>Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population</i>
Population, Census 1921	15,418
Estimated to middle of 1923	15,148
<hr/>	
<i>Numbers.</i>	
Births (corrected for transcripts)	235
Do. Illegitimate (do.)	22
Marriages (uncorrected)	81
Deaths (do.)	256
Do. transferred out	80
Do. do. in	30
Do. (corrected) both sexes	206
<hr/>	
Birth-rate (uncorrected)	.. .. 15.3
Birth-rate (corrected for transfers)	.. .. 15.5
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births (corrected for transfers)	.. .. 9.4
Marriage-rate (uncorrected)	.. .. 5.3
Death-rate—All Causes (uncorrected)	.. .. 16.9
Do. do. (cor. for trans.)	.. .. 13.6
Do. do. (cor. for trans. and adjusted for age and sex distribution)	.. .. 10.3
Death-rate—All Tuberculosis (corrected for transfers)	.. .. 0.79
Death-rate—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (corrected for transfers)	.. .. 0.59
Death-rate—Principal Epidemic Diseases (corrected for transfers)	.. .. 0.26
Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births)	.. .. 77

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)

**I.—Return of Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, &c.,
during the year ending 31st December, 1923**

Population, Census 1921—34,870; Population estimated to middle of 1923—35,187

COUNTY OF FIFE

DISTRICT OF DUNFERMLINE

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH							
	At Age—Years							
At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
								Cases removed to Hospital
								Cases not removed to Hospital

A—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889

Typhoid or Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	135	3	34	80	10	7	...	124	11
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	64	17	29	14	3	58	6
Erysipelas	...	...	55	3	2	4	6	16	6
Puerperal Fever	...	...	6	...	...	1	5	...	1
Total	...	...	262	7	53	113	31	35	16
								7	186
									76

B—DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897

Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	31
Chickenpox ...	76	6	22	43	3	1	1	...	76
Acute Primary Pneumonia	59	9	16	12	9	5	5	3	45
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	45	...	3	10	11	16	4	1	27
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	3	6	11	9	3	...	3	29
Total of A and B	507	57	100	189	63	60	27	11	222
									285

C—DISEASES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT HAVE BEEN EXTENDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Nil

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were treated—

Dunfermline District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital; West Fife General Hospital; Poorhouse Hospital, Dunfermline; Glenlomond Sanatorium

Number of Persons resident in the District as at 31st December, 1923, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	...	91
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	...	57
Both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	155

I.—Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending
31st December, 1923

DISTRICT OF DUNFERMLINE

<i>Numbers.</i>		<i>Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population.</i>
Births (corrected for transcripts)	798	Birth-rate (uncorrected) 22.2
Do. Illegitimate (do.)	45	Birth-rate (corrected for transfers) .. 22.7
Marriages (uncorrected)	193	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births
Deaths (do.)	330	(corrected for transfers) 5.6
Do. transferred out	15	Marriage-rate (uncorrected) 5.5
Do. do. in	62	Death-rate—All Causes (uncorrected) .. 9.4
Do. (corrected) both sexes	377	Do. do. (cor. for trans.) .. 10.7
		Do. do. (cor. for trans. and adjusted for age and sex distribution) .. 11.7
		Death-rate—All Tuberculosis (corrected for transfers) 0.63
		Death-rate—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (corrected for transfers) .. 0.31
		Death-rate—Principal Epidemic Diseases (corrected for transfers) 0.82
		Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births) 80

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages			AGE										
	Both Sexes	M	F	-1	1	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
interic Fever	1	1	1							1				
easles	15	8	7	5	10									
arlet Fever	2	1	1			2								
hooping-Cough	6	3	3			6								
phtheria	1	1	1			1								
fluenza	3	3	3							1	1	1		1
cephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1				1							
her Epidemic Diseases	1	1	1	1										
berculosis of Respiratory System	11	5	6						2	5	2	2		
berculous Meningitis	3	3	3	1	1	1								
berculosis of Intestines & Peritoneum	5	2	3		1	1		1		2				
her Tuberculous Disease	3	1	2		1		1	1				1		
alignant Tumours	34	21	13							1	13	11	9	
neumatic Fever	1	1	1		1									
meningitis (not Cert. Spin. or Tuberc.)	3	3	3	1	1	1								
oplexy	26	12	14					1		2	6	9	7	1
art Disease	34	18	16					1	1	4	10	12	6	
seases of Arteries	4	3	1							2	2			
onchitis	18	11	7	3	1				1	3	7	1	2	
eumonia (all forms)	30	18	12	8	5		3	1	1	2	4	5	1	
her Diseases of Respiratory System	7	6	1	1	1				2	1	2			
arrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	4	3	1	4										
pendicitis	3	3	3					2		1				
l Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	1	1	1								1			
ephritis, Acute and Chronic	6	3	3							1	1	1	2	1
erperal Sepsis	1	1	1					1						
her Dis. and Acc. of Preg. and Parturition	5	5	5					1	3	1				
s. of Early Infancy, and Malformations	36	19	17	33	2		1							
icide	2	1	1									1	1	
her Violent Deaths	21	16	5				5	3	3	5	3		1	1
her Defined Diseases	80	32	48	7	2	2	1	3	7	2	9	7	8	24
uses Ill-defined or Unknown	9	6	3	1					1		5	2		
ALL CAUSES	377	195	182	64	35	7	2	19	22	17	39	57	60	43

I.—Return of Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, &c., during the year ending 31st December, 1923

Population, Census 1921—44,569; Population estimated to middle of 1923—44,383

COUNTY OF FIFE

DISTRICT OF KIRKCALDY

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH									
	At Age—Years									
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital

A.—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889

Typhoid or Enteric Fever...	7	...	1	5	...	1	..	...	6	1
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	151	1	39	90	18	2	1	...	145	6
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	42	...	12	20	9	1	...	...	38	4
Erysipelas ...	21	1	2	...	1	7	9	1	3	18
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Total ...	223	2	54	115	28	13	10	1	192	31

B—DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897

Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	19	19	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	19
Chickenpox ...	85	3	38	43	1	...	...	...	...	85
Acute Primary Pneumonia	124	7	32	42	14	13	13	3	6	118
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	73	...	3	18	22	24	5	1	36	37
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	74	2	19	28	13	10	2	...	12	62
Total of A and B	601	33	146	246	78	61	31	6	247	354

C—DISEASES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT HAVE BEEN EXTENDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	...	1	1	1	2	1
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Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were treated—

Kirkcaldy District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital; Glenlomond Sanatorium.

Number of Persons resident in the District as at 31st December, 1923, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	...	149
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	...	105
Both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	...	267

**II.—Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending
31st December, 1923.**

DISTRICT OF KIRKCALDY.

		<i>Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population</i>									
Population, Census 1921		44,569									
Estimated to middle of 1923		44,383									
<i>Numbers.</i>											
Total Births (Corrected for trans.)		1266									
Do.	Illegitimate (do.)	77									
Marriages (uncorrected)		230									
Deaths (uncorrected)		447									
Do. (transferred out)		41									
Do. (do. in)		75									
Do. (corrected) both sexes		481									

I.—Return of Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, &c.,
during the year ending 31st December, 1923

Population, Census 1921—15,201; Population estimated to middle of 1923—14,927.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF ST ANDREWS.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE
KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

DISEASE	At all Ages	At Age—Years							Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		

A—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	19	...	3	12	4	...	..	...	18	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	..	3	1
Erysipelas	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	2	1	4
Total	...	28	...	4	15	6	1	2	22	6

B—DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chickenpox	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Primary Pneumonia	14	...	2	6	1	4	1	...	...	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	...	..	2	1	4	1	...	5	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	1	8
Total of A and B	65	2	10	28	10	11	4	...	29	36

C—DISEASES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT HAVE BEEN EXTENDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Nil

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were treated—

Ovenstone Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital; St Michaels Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital; Glenlomond Sanatorium; Dundee Royal Infirmary.

Number of Persons resident in the District as at 31st December, 1923, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	..	16
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	..	16
Both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...				2
Total	...	...	...	..	34

I.—Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending
31st December, 1923

Population Census 1921—15,201 Population estimated to middle of 1923—14,927.

DISTRICT OF ST ANDREWS.

<i>Numbers.</i>		<i>Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population.</i>		
Births (corrected for transcripts)	265	Birth-rate (uncorrected)	..	17.6
Do. Illegitimate (do.)	11	Birth-rate (corrected for transfers)	..	17.8
Marriages (uncorrected)	71	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births (corrected for transfers)	..	4.2
Deaths (do.)	161	Marriage-rate (uncorrected)	..	4.8
Do. transferred out	9	Death-rate—All Causes (uncorrected)	..	10.8
Do. do. in	27	Do. do. (cor. for trans.)	..	12.0
Do. (corrected) both sexes	179	Do. do. (cor. for trans. and adjusted for age and sex distribution)	..	10.3
		Death-rate—All Tuberculosis (corrected for transfers)	..	0.40
		Death-rate—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (corrected for transfers)	..	0.20
		Death-rate—Principal Epidemic Diseases (corrected for transfers)	..	0.20
		Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births)	..	64

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages			AGE											
	Both Sexes	M	F	-1	1	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85 up
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines & Peritoneum	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malignant Tumours	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2
Meningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poplexy	21	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	4	4	4
Heart Disease	30	21	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	8	9	2
Diseases of Arteries	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	1
bronchitis	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appendicitis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic ...	8	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Other Dis. and Acc. of Preg. and Parturition ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Dis. of Early Infancy, and Malformations ...	9	6	3	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1
Suicide	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Other Violent Deaths	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	2	5	2	2
Other Defined Diseases	47	28	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	8
ALL CAUSES	179	108	71	17	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	5	13	10
												21	29	46	18

